FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PREPRINT: FBIS-LAT-78-175

FBIS-LAT-78-175
Friday
8 September 1978
Vol VI No 175

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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ARGENTINA ALLOWS SHIPMENT OF VEHICLES TO CHILE

PY072154Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1831 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (TELAM-EFE)--Local importers reported here today that Argentina has finally authorized the transit through its territory of Brazilian vehicles purchased by Chile. Approximately 2,000 Brazilian-made cars, trucks, and buses were held at the Argentine border on the contention that these were to be used for strategic purposes.

The Chilean importers reported that problems were overcome and that it is expected that the vehicles will arrive in Chile tomorrow. They also indicated that the problem only affected the vehicles and not the regular trucking of goods between Chile and Brazil.

HONDURAN-SALVADORAN BORDER CONFLICT OFFICE ISSUES REPORT

PA211932Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1932 GMT 30 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Aug (EFE)--Honduras and El Salvador today presented the Peruvian mediator their respective views on their common border conflict. The office of the mediation agreement, located in Lima, said that the Honduran and Salvadoran delegations and the Peruvian mediator, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, will decide on the terms for the replies. Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero was president of Peru and head of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The office of the mediation agreement also reported on the recent visit which the mediator paid to Honduras and El Salvador. According to the report, Bustamante y Rivero held talks with the highest authorities and officials of public and private institutions in both countries as well as with people of various walks of life and OAS military observers. The report said that the visits were "highly useful within the context of mediation steps already taken."

Of the seven points on which the negotiations hinge, four are reportedly already solved. The most difficult points remaining to be solved concern the demarcation in a border area of 400 sq km.

LAES PROMOTING FRONT TO COMBAT PROTECTIONISM

PA010355Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2244 GMT 31 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE)--The Latin American Economic System [LAES] is making efforts to form a common Latin American front against the commercial protectionism of the United States and other industrialized countries, LAES permanent secretary Jaime Moncayo, an Ecuadorean, affirmed here today. He made the statement as he stopped here on his way to Buenos Aires, where he will participate in the world conference on technical cooperation currently underway in that city.

Moncayo added that LAES rejects the protectionist measures included in trade laws of the United States and other wealthy nations. He also noted that LAES, founded 3 years ago, is coordinating the creation of an enterprise for marketing fertilizers in Latin America and also a multinational arts and crafts enterprise for marketing similar products in Europe and other continents.

FORMER AMBASSADOR SEES POOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY080121Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTIAS in Spanish 1547 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA)--Eduardo Roca, former Argentine ambassador to the United States, said today that Argentine diplomatic relations with the United States are "very bad" and "sensitive." He reported that on 30 September 1978, a law will be enforced preventing all trade in armaments and national security materials between the two countries, and that this is "a very serious, unfriendly attitude."

Roca said that "the U.S. policy on human rights is contradictory" and "interventionist." He said this is the result of the experience of Vietnam and Watergate and other recent events which have created "a very serious moral crisis" in the United States.

The former Argentine ambassador made these remarks during an interview broadcast this morning on the "Affairs of the Week" program on LS10 Radio La Plata in this city.

Roca continued: "I would say that relations in the economic field are very good and in the diplomatic field they are very bad. "This is difficult to understand because of the great distance which separates the two countries. At the same time there should be no serious problems between the two countries because their composition and republican ideals are noticeably alike.

"The internal situation in U.S. politics has, however, driven the nation's diplomatic policy into a position which I would label contradictory, because on one side it defends the principle of nonintervention and on the other it establishes a policy of intervention in what are called human rights matters." Roca said: "This is a subject we should particularly discuss, because this is an internal affair of our government and the intervention or protective or active attitude of another nation toward what we do here can only be labeled interventionist, and that is why I find this contradictory.

"This situation was created by the United States itself," Roca pointed out. "Its recent history--Vietnam, Watergate--created a very serious moral crisis which is also linked to its difficulties with the USSR. This has created contradictory currents of opinion from which our position has been viewed." The formal ambassador added that "this bad diplomatic situation has developed due to various events, and I believe that during this month of September a law will be enforced preventing all trade in armaments and national security materials. This will take palce on 30 September and it represents a very serious, unfriendly attitude."

"It can be pointed out, however, "Roca said, "that based on some U.S. attitudes it can be predicted that the situation will not be critical. But it will certainly and inevitably be difficult or sensitive." He added: "I believe that relations in the economic area, are normal and even better than normal. There is no doubt that during 1976 our country was experiencing a very difficult economic situation--more than difficult, it was chaotic."

ECONOMY MINISTER'S TRIP TO U.S. LINKED WITH RIGHTS ISSUE

PY072355Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (AFP)--It was announced here today that Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz will travel to Washington next week to attend the Joint IMF-IBRD assembly.

In the United States the minister will dedicate the subsidiaries of two principal Argentine banks, the Bank of the Nation in San Francisco and the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires in Los Angeles.

The influential Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION commented today that one of the most important tasks [illegible] Hoz must undertake in the United States is linked with the U.S. human rights policy seen in view of the fact that the diplomatic channel on the topic seems to be closed for the time being. The newspaper says in this regard that noticeable concern has been generated by the tendency of the Washington administration to politicize decisions of international financial organizations, a position which has met a lot of resistance.

Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Videla (ret) referred yesterday to relations with President James Carter's government: "What is bothering Argentina is the attitude of some U.S. Government officials who seem to concentrate some aspects of U.S policies on criticism, which is interference in Argentine affairs that only the Argentine people must resolve."

LA NACION commented: "Although he did not say so, Videla's remark regarding the attitude of Carter administration officials is aimed at one person--Patricia Derian."

REPORT ON 7 SEPTEMBER MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING

PY080210Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 8 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM)--A reliable military spokesman stated tonight that the military junta today urged Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz to implement short-term measures and guidelines to reactivate the nation's economy as a whole. According to the source, the military junta instructed the minister after he had made an overall analysis of the progress of the economic process.

With regard to the meeting of the military committee, which is made up of the three armed forces commanders and the president of the nation, the spokesman indicated that it made a detailed evaluation of the situation stemming from the border conflict in the south.

The spokesman stated that precise instructions were issued to the chairman of the Argentine delegation to the second negotiating commission, Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, for the meeting which will be held at the Argentine Embassy in Chile on Wednesday.

The spokesman also indicated that next Monday the secretaries general will begin evaluation of the three documents prepared by the headquarters of the three branches of the armed forces, and that these three documents, which will establich the guidelines for the nation's political activities, seem to be in agreement. The source further indicated that it is the position of the air force that the reorganization of the national cabinet should provide for three civilians, three officers on active duty and three retired officers, and that the only ministry which should be restructured is the Planning Ministry, which would become a state secretariat.

The spokesman also announced that during the ceremony which will be held on Friday at the Blue Hall of the Congress building, similar to the one held on 1 August when Gen Videla left the military junta, Admiral Massera will receive a medal on the occasion of his retirement. The ceremony will be presided over by Brig Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti.

The source finally reported that the leader of the Metallurgical Workers Union, Lorenzo Miguel, will be placed under house arrest as are Isabel Peron, Raul Lastiri and Antonio [illegible].

CHILEAN TROOPS ACCUSED OF MOVING BORDER MARKER

PA0722185Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP)--The La Paz press charged today that Chilean motorized troops entered Bolivian territory, moved border marker No. 37 and mined 3,000 square meters of land. The morning newspaper HOY published remarks made by peasant leader Santos Quispe Vera, who lives in Daniel Campos Province, Potosi Department, approximately 760 kilometers southeast of La Paz. Quispe sent a note to the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen Antonio Rojas Montalvo, reporting that the Chilean Army entered national territory at the point where border marker No. 37 is located, in the area of Tillijuay in the jurisdiction of Chacoma Canton. The army penetrated approximately 3 kilometers inside our territory. He adds: "The Chilean Army moved the border marker into our territory to a place called Anko-Apacheta, where they built a marker with barbed wire and mined the sector.

Concluding, Quispe asks that a border commission be sent there to safeguard the national heritage. "The area is rich in sulphur," he said.

Troop Buildup Being Investigated

PY080050Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] According to reports from Bolivian settlers, Chilean troops seem to be concentrating in the border area, a situation which has awakened alarm. The settlers also reported the situation to government officials. Defense Minister Walter Castro Avendano ordered an immediate investigation and contacted the foreign minister to evaluate the situation. He indicated that once the situation becomes cleared the appropriate steps will be taken with the Chilean military government. Castro Avendano stated that the settlers must report [words indistinct] to the nearest government official. An official statement regarding the movement of Chilean troops near the Bolivian border will be released in the near future.

'SOME TYPE' of RELATIONS WITH PRC UNDER STUDY

PY080207Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign minister stated tonight that "our government is analyzing the advantage of initiating some type of relations with the Peking regime." Bolivia currently maintains relations with the ROC but not with the PRC.

Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya did not explain what type of relations would be established, nor did he mention the possibility of suspending current ties with the Taiwan regime. Bolivia and China have common interests regarding minerals.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE STUDY GAS RESERVES--It has been reported in Tokyo that the Japanese Natural Gas Association will send an expert team to Bolivia in November for a month to study the exploitation of and demand for natural gas. The team will be sent at the request of the Bolivian Government. The estimated Bolivian reservers of natural gas total 13 trillion cubic feet, while yearly gas production only reaches 150 billion cubic feet. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 78 PY]

POLICE SEIZE PEASANT HEADQUARTERS--La Paz police and security personnel took over the headquarters of the La Paz Peasant Federation, which had been reclaimed by members of the Tupac Katari group yesterday. Well-armed police took over the headquarters after ousting peasants under the leadership of (Genaro Flores), who had seized leaders. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 78 PY]

PS SUPPORTS FUDP--Guillermo Aponte Burella's Socialist Party [PS] expressed its support for the Popular Democratic Unity Front [FUDP] at a press conference held by its leader today. Aponte Burella stated that the FUDP is the main channel for workers' and people's actions. He said that the FUDP has the support of all sectors, including the most radical ones, and urged that this coalition be strengthened. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 78 PY]

OFFICIAL DENIES MILITARY OPINIONS UNDER SCRUTINY

FY071518Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Sep 78 p 3 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Col Edmirson Maranhao, chief adviser of the Army Ministry, yesterday denied the report that the military was being sounded out on its attitudes toward the presidential succession. In rejecting these reports, Colonel Maranhao stressed that neither O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO nor CORREIO BRASILIENSE identified the source of the information they published. Speaking with a group of journalists last night, Col Edmirson Maranhao stated that should the army minister want to hear the opinions of commanding officers, "it would be much easier for him just to talk with them, and a survey of opinions would become unnecessary."

ARMY COMMANDER DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

FY080236Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Sep 78 p 5 PY

[Interview with Gen Dilermando Gomes Monteiro, commander of the 2d Army, in Campinas, Sao Paulo State, on 6 September]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe the reports released by Argentine news agencies and newspapers that a military coup is imminent in Brazil?

[Answer] Absolutely not. There is no sign of a military coup in Brazil. The country is now going through a period of tranquillity. Our only problems are of a political nature, but this is natural in a time of elections. There is no possibility of a military coup in Brazil.

[Question] In view of a recent statement made by Gen Joa Baptista de Figueiredo that the armed forces may again serve exceptional regimes, do you believe that political regression will take place?

[Answer] Although I believe it is up to politicians and to the president to discuss political problems, I do not see any possibility of regression. What I can see is the possibility that the ideals of the 31 March revolution will continue to be applied to the benefit of the Brazilian people.

[Question] In you opinion, should redemocratization be slow in Brazil?

[Answer] This is what President Geisel has been proposing. Nothing has been done abruptly. We must advance in security, and President Geisel has proposed measures which will allow us to meet all our democratic aspirations in security and in equilibrium gradually.

[Question] What do you think of so many political remarks being made by military officers?

[Answer] Military officers have not been making political remarks. The remarks made by all commanders on Soldier's Day were considered by many as political remarks because there is now a prevailing political atmosphere. Perhaps your question was prompted by the punishment of an officer in the northeast, but this officer was punished because of infringement of military discipline. His punishment is in no way related to politics.

[Question] When Gen Valdemar de Araujo, commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade of Cacapava, said that communism has infiltrated every area--the press, teachers, students, parties, church--was he conveying the thinking of the army?

[Answer] Only the army minister can express the thinking of the army. Yet, I would like to add only one thing to what he might say: There has been communist infiltration in national institutions and organizations since the time international communism began to expand. I am almost certain that today there is no more communist infiltration in the armed forces.

[Question] Do you believe that communism will make more attempts at infiltration in this election period?

[Answer] They might, but I do not believe this attempt will succeed.

[Question] Doesn't the very insistence of so many military officers that there is tranquillity in the country mean that there is no tranquillity?

[Answer] There is an atmosphere of tranquillity in Sao Paulo. Everyone can see that I am always smiling and can rest assured that I myself am calm.

[Question] What measures is the government taking to locate the 49 persons reported missing by the committee for amnesty?

[Answer] I did not hear that 49 persons are missing. I heard that 22 persons were detained. Are you talking about them?

[Question] No. The question relates to 49 persons who disappeared from 1970 to 1977, according to a report published by JORNAL DO BRASIL last Sunday.

[Answer] I did not read that.

[Question] But general, there are missing persons in the Sao Paulo area....

[Answer] No. Everything has been straightened out regarding detained persons in the Sao Paulo area. There is nothing, absolutely nothing regarding them. The fate of each individual is well known. In my area of command, at least, I have sought to solve all difficulties regarding missing persons. There isn't a single case in which the whereabouts of a person is not known. I know that some members of the Socialist Convergence were detained and I wish to say this: None of them was detained merely because they belonged to the Socialist Convergence. Only those persons linked with international Trotskyite organizations, persons linked with subversion, were detained. I know this because I have close ties with the Sao Paulo State Government and with the Public Security Secretariat. The fact that the detainees belong to a party, or to a presumed party which calls itself Socialist Convergence, is an entirely different matter. These persons were not detained because of their political affiliation, but because of a subversive movement.

[Question] What do you think of the attitude adopted by the military officers who walked out of the Santa Catarina State Legislative Assembly when Deputy Delfin de Padua Peixoto criticized "those who establish the limits for political relaxation?"

[Answer] I read the news but I have little information. From what I read, I would have been the first to walk out of that session.

SAO PAULO POLICE SAY SUBVERSIVE GROUP DISSOLVED

PY071308Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 6 Sep (AFP)--The Sao Paulo Political Police (DOPS) claimed here today to have dissolved a clandestine subversive organization, the Brazilian Workers Socialist Party, which is tied to the Trotskyite Fourth International. Eight of the 12 members of the party's Central Committee were detained on 22 August 1978 in Sao Paulo during a meeting of the Socialist Convergence Movement which, according to the police, serves as a front for the party. The police added that the other four leaders, including the principal leader, Sergio Pinheiro, escaped.

The chief of the antisubversive department of DOPS stated today in a press conference that the party had stimulated the wave of social agitation which affected Sao Paulo during the past few months, especially the strike of metallurgical workers, doctors, professors and bank employees. He reported having seized party documents urging its members to promote the strike movements and to suspend them in case of strong repression.

Twelve Suspects Released

PY071735Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that 12 persons charged with carrying out subversive activities in the state of Sao Paulo were set free by the Superior Military Court, the highest military court in the country. The 12 persons, including Aurelio Peres, one of the federal deputorial candidates of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only legal opposition party in the country, were charged with trying to organize the clandestine Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party.

SOVIET DELAY ON TURBINE DELIVERY DRAWS COMPLAINTS

PY071422Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Sep 78 p 20 PY

[From the economic information column: "New Methods"]

[Text] For the information of Eletrobras President Arnaldo Barbalho: Two engineers of the Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Company--without his consent despite the fact that they work for him--are members of the delegation to Moscow headed by Joao Paulo do Rio Branco. Their mission is to complain about the delay in the delivery of the turbogenerators for the Sobradinho plant.

Mr Barbalho, who does not admit there is a delay in delivery by the Soviets, forgot the experience of a similar situation when the General Electric Company delivered defective equipment for the Moxoto hydroelectric plant. In that case, the Brazilian Government applied a stronger--and more effective--method without just pretending that nothing had happened. Eletrobras threatened General Electric with collection of the fine stipulated in the contract and with disqualifying it from participating in biddings for ITAIPU.

The first turbine for Sobradinho, which should have gone into operation in March 1978, developed a crack in the axle shaft when it was tested in Leningrad. The axle shaft had to be recast so the turbine will not go into operation until June 1979.

HUACHIPATO STEELWORKERS BEGIN MEAL BOYCOTT

FY071412Y Santiago Chile Radio Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Sep 78 FY

[Special relay by (Alejandro Leigh) from radio (Almirante la Torre) in Taocahuano]

[Text] The labor unrest at the Huachipato plant of the Pacific Steel Company has been confirmed. A sector of Huachipato plant's workers did not accept their snacks and others boycotted the dining hall.

It was reported that the objective of the movement is to show the steelworkers' deteriorated economic situation. (Pedro Viseno Molina), president of the Steelworkers Union, has confirmed to our radio this labor movement is aimed at achieving economic gains. He said that there was 30-percent absenteeism today at noon at the Pacific Steel Company workers dining hall. Usually attendance is 1,000 persons, but at lunch today only 700 workers attended the dining hall.

He further reported that of the 2,800 snacks distributed daily only 1,800 were accepted. (Viseno) added that this pressure movement will be gradually increased, because the economic situation is drastic.

He noted that he and other steelworkers leaders have reported on several occasions to the economy minister, to the Pacific Steel Company executives, and to the government in general [illegible] situation which the Huachipato workers and their families are experiencing.

Moreover, he reported that 27 percent of the workers scheduled on the 0800--1600 shift participated in today's boycott.

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION BY LEFTIST YOUTHS

FY071627Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 7 Sep 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)--The police detained 12 persons in downtown Santiago last night after breaking up a sudden demonstration against the military government which on Monday will complete 5 years in power. Official sources reported that some 200 people participated in the demonstration, shouting offensive slogans against the military regime and distributing pamphlets signed by the proscribed Communist Youth.

[illegible] RESUME DELAYED HUNGER STRIKE

FY072207Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 7 Sep 78 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (AFP)--Relatives of missing and supposedly arrested citizens today started a hunger strike at a Catholic church in Santiago, according to information released here today.

According to a communique the 17 strikers, all of them women, demand that the military government report on the fate of those who disappeared while Chile was under the state of siege.

The strikers went to the Church of Santa Bernardita in eastern Santiago and indicated that they plan to remain on hunger strike until they get an answer from President Augutso Pinochet's government.

In a communique issued today the relatives recalled that 3 months have elapsed since they halted their prior movement in response to a request made by Catholic bishops who had obtained a promise from the government.

"We still have no answer," said the relatives. "They pretend that the lives of hundreds of Chilean men and women who either disappeared or were arrested by government security organisations, are of no importance."

The group of relatives indicated: "Because of our boundless love for our people and our inalienable right to know the truth, we are resuming our hunger strike today."

TRANSPORT LEADER CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY072223Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Sep (AFP)--Chile is living under a civilian economic dictatorship supported by the armed forces, Leon Vilarin, a leader of the transport business sector, stated here today.

As president of the National Truckowners Confederation, Vilarin is skeptical of the results of the economic policy followed by the Chilean military government, which will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Monday.

Vilarin harshly criticized today the decontrol of fuel prices ordered last week, since this will directly affect inland transportation costs.

Commenting on the results of the economic policy, he said: May all Chileans live long enough to see these results.

MINISTER CHARGES PCCH, PDC WITH COLLUSION

PY080251Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 8 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (AFP)--Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez today accused the Communist Party [PCCH] and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of collusion to obstruct the actions of the military government.

Today the chief of the state of siege zone, Lt Col Jorge Munoz, announced the detention of 32 persons, which when added to the 13 detained last week makes a total of 45 persons under detention.

The military chief said that the government will be inflexible in arresting anyone who disturbs public order.

Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez charged that the actions carried out by workers of Chuquicamata and other actions of agitation are part of a single plan.

Fernandez accused the PCCH and PDC of a united campaign to create difficulties for the government and to disturb the tranquillity of the people.

He warned that order will be maintained by applying all the current laws and that the population will be aware of the fate of the adventures carried on by these groups, which will not be successful.

Interior Minister Fernandez said that events indicate the participation of agitators and instigators of the PCCH and the PDC aimed at obstructing the government's actions.

CUBILLOS DISAGREES WITH ARGENTINE STATEMENT

FY080329Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 8 Sep 78 FY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos today expressed his total disagreement with the Argentine statement that the Act of Tepual was an international treaty.

This document, signed by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla in Puerto Montt last February, set up direct negotiations regarding the British arbitration award on the Beagle Channel.

It was said here that the act expressly stated that the two nations maintained their positions unchanged regarding the arbitration award, which reiterated Chilean sovereignty over three islands.

The Chilean foreign minister said that Argentina can interpret this matter as it pleases, "but Chile disagrees."

'QUE PASA' SAYS PINOCHET, MORALES TO MEET SOON

FY071506Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1453 GMT 7 Sep 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)--The presidents of Chile and Peru, generals Augusto Pinochet and Francisco Morales Bermudez, will meet at the end of this month, according to the magazine QUE PASA in its edition today. The weekly review, which is generally well informed on governmental matters, reported that the meeting will take place despite Peruvian disavowals and apparent unawareness among Chilean official circles.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THE NETHERLANDS--The Chilean Foreign Ministry reported today that the Chilean ambassador to the Netherlands, Mario Rodriguez Altamirano presented his credentials to Queen Juliana today. [Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 FY]

PRC GYMNASTICS GROUP VISITS--A 35-member PRC gymnastics and artistic group has made a successful performance in Chile. The group was sent by the PRC sports federation in response to a special invitation issued by the Frigidaire Company. The chief of the group thanked the Chileans for the happy stay in Chile and hoped that relations between the two countries would be strengthened. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 78 FY]

NEW OIL WELL--Santiago, Chile, 6 Sep (TELAM-EFE)--The National Petroleum Enterprise [ENAP] has disclosed that a new oil well, recently discovered in the Strait of Magellan, will begin operation in October. ENAP indicated that the recently found deposit will cut the country's dependency on crude oil imports by 50 to 75 percent. During 1977 Chile spent about $350 million to import crude oil from various countries. During the first 7 months of this year it has already spent $267 million on oil imports. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 78 FY]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES SECURITY DECREE IN WAKE OF PUBLIC DISORDER

PA072230Y Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Security decree read by Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra at San Carlos Palace on 7 September--presumably live]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Colombia, exercising his constitutional duties, especially those conferred upon him by Article 121 of the National Constitution, and considering that according to Decree 1231 of 1976 the state of siege was declared throughout the nation in view of the disruption in public order, it is the president's duty to insure that the law is promptly and effectively administered providing the necessary assistance to judicial officials in order to make their verdicts effectively; since it is also the president's duty to preserve public order in the nation, to restore it where it has been disrupted and to defend labor, which is a social obligation that deserves the special protection of the state;

[Whereas] the causes of the disruption of public order have become increasingly worse, creating general insecurity and resulting in homicides, kidnapings, sedition, mutiny, riots or terrorist activities aimed at producing political effects to discredit the present republican regime or to justify crime; [whereas] these acts are attempts against the rights of citizens recognized by the Constitution and the laws and which are essential for the functioning and preservation of public order.

[Whereas] it is indispensable to adopt security measures in order to maintain social order and peace in the country; [whereas] according to Article 16 of the Constitution, the authorities were created to protect the life, dignity and property of the people, the president decrees:

Article I. Anyone who deprives someone of his freedom or who plans, organizes or coordinates such acts in order to obtain illegal profit for himself or others for political or propagandistic purposes will be punished by 8 to 10 years' imprisonment. Anyone who kidnaps somebody and harms or tortures him or forces him to act against his will while in captivity and demands ransom or other conditions to release him will be punished by 10 to 20 years' imprisonment. If the hostage or third party is killed during the kidnaping, the punishment will be from 20 to 30 years' imprisonment. Those guilty of kidnaping will not be entitled to suspension of their arrest or a suspended sentence.

Article II. Those who promote or lead an armed uprising to overthrow the legally constituted national government or to fully or partially change or suspend the existing constitutional regime in regard to the formation, operation or renewal of public branches or [word indistinct] entities will be punished by 8 to 14 years' imprisonment and will be deprived of their public rights and duties for the same period. Those who simply participate in a rebellion [words indistinct] with military, political or judicial jurisdiction will be subjected to two-thirds of the aforementioned sanctions. Other individuals involved in a rebellion will be subjected to one-third of these sanctions.

Article III. Those who participate in gangs of armed groups of three or more persons which invade or attack towns, properties, ranches, roads or public highways causing death, fire or property damage or who commit violent actions against collective security or integrity or, by means of threats seize valuables or goods and force their owners, proprietors or administrators to turn them over or establish a system of contributions with the pretext of guaranteeing, respecting or defending the life or rights of persons, will be punished by 10 to 15 years' imprisonment.

Article IV. Those who cause or participate in public disturbances in urban centers or who alter the peaceful evolution of social activities or cause fires and, under such circumstances, kill persons will be punished by 20 to 24 years' imprisonment. If persons are only injured, the punishment will be 1 to 10 years' imprisonment. When no one is hurt or killed, the punishment will be 1 to 5 years' imprisonment.

Article V. Those who damage property by using bombs, explosives, chemical or inflamable substances will be punished by 2 to 6 years' imprisonment. If, as a result of acts described in the first paragraph of this article, one or more persons are killed, the punishment will be 20 to 24 years' imprisonment. If persons are merely injured, the punishment will be 4 to 10 years' imprisonment. The punishments discussed in this article will be increased by one-third if the perpetrators use masks, hoods or stockings to hide their identities or if they use weapons.

Article VI. Those who, by means of threats or violence or pretending to have public authority or in order to obtain illegal profits for themselves or a third party, force a person to deliver, send or store illegal goods, money or documents will be punished by 4 to 10 years' imprisonment. Those who force a person to sign or destroy contracts or credit documents using the same means will be punished in a similar fashion.

Article VII. The following offenders will receive incommutable sentences of 1 year:

A. Those who temporarily take over public places or government or private offices to exert pressure on the government or who distribute subversive propaganda in these places or post writings or drawings that are offensive, subversive or exhort the citizenry to rebellion;

B. Those who incite violation of the law, disobeying the authorities or ignoring the legitimate orders of competent authorities;

C. Those who unjustifiably use masks, hoods, stockings or any other materials to hide their identity or those who alter, destroy or mask license plates on cars;

D. Whoever, without justifiable cause, does not render the public services his duties call for or whatever help is requested of him by the authorities or by any person whose life or property is threatened and may so require it;

E. Anyone unjustifiably carrying objects that may be utilized in the commission of violations against the life and integrity of persons, such as firearms, daggers, knives, machetes, rods, (?sticks), stones, bottles containing gasoline, wicks, chemical or explosive substances;

F. Anyone who prints, stocks, carries, distributes or transports subversive propaganda;

G. Anyone who demands money or other means earmarked for illegal activities or who permits the transit of persons, goods or vehicles or who blocks the free circulation of such.

Article VIII. While public order continues to be disrupted, the mayor of the special district of Bogota, the governors, intendants and commissioners in the capitals of their respective sections and the municipal mayors may decree curfews, prohibit or regulate the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages and ban demonstrations, parades and public gatherings. Municipal mayors will immediately notify the governor, intendant or commissioner of such action.

Article IX. In addition to the provisions established in existing legal dispositions, military penal courts, through the procedure of oral courts-martial, will hear cases involving the crimes referred to in Articles 1-6 and, in addition, whatever crimes are committed against the life and personal integrity of members of the armed forces, against civilians in the service of the armed forces, against members of the administrative security department, whether they be on duty or not, and against public officials by reason of their office or through the exercising of their duties.

Article X. Whoever, without permission from the proper authorities, manufactures, stocks, distributes, holds, transports, supplies, acquires or carries firearms, ammunition or explosives will be liable up to 1 year imprisonment and the seizure of said (?article). If the firearm or ammunition was meant for the sole use of the military forces, imprisonment shall be 1 to 3 years, without changing the related seizure.

Article XI. The sanctions mentioned in Paragraphs A and B of Article 7 and Article 10 are applicable by the commanders of brigades, naval forces or airbases in accordance with the following procedure:

The offender will submit defense statements within 24 hours following the hearing of the case, for which he should be aided by counsel. Following the day after his statement, a 4-day period will begin in which to produce the evidence that may have been requested by the defendent or his counsel or may have been ordered by the court. If within the 24 hours following the arraignment it has not been possible to hear the defendant's defense statements because he has not appeared, he will be summoned through an edict that will remain posted for 2 days at the office of the adjutant commander of the brigade, naval base or airbase, whichever is applicable. If, after this period, the defendant does not appear, he will be declared defendant in absentia and will be appointed a public defender to act on his behalf until the completion of the hearing. Upon expiration of the above terms, the corresponding resolution, in writing and motivated [motivada], will be issued stating the identification of the offender, the charges against him, the penalty pronounced and the place where it must be applied if he is found guilty. If he is acquitted, he will be freed immediately.

The terms listed in this article may be doubled if the violators number five or more. The offender or public defender, as the case may be, will be notified in person of the resolution referred to in the previous dispositions of this article. Only an appeal to an appellate court may be used to contest it. Such an appeal must be filed within 24 hours of the sentence and must be resolved the following day.

Article XII. The sanctions mentioned in paragraphs C, D, E, F, and G of Article 7 will be imposed by the commanders of police stations with ranks not inferior to that of captain who will hear the case according to the procedure outlined in the previous article. In places where there are no such commanders, the case will be heard by mayors or police inspectors.

Article XIII. While public order continues to be disrupted, radio broadcasting stations and television channels may not carry reports, declarations, communiques or comments relative to public order; the cessing of activities or stoppages or illegal strikes, or reports that may incite or defend crime. The Ministry of Communications, through a motivated resolution [resolucion motivada], which can be contested only by an appeal filed with a judgment or appelate court, will sanction the violations mentioned in this article according to the pertinent norms of Law 74 dated 1966 and Decree 2,085 dated 1975.

Article XIV. The Ministry of Communications is authorized, in accordance with Decree 3418 dated 1954, to recover temporarily for the state full control of some or all broadcasting frequencies or channels exploited by private persons by whatever measure is necessary to overcome the disruption of public order and to restore normalcy. Licenses for rendering the services of radio broadcasting that the Colombian state may recover will be considered temporarily suspended.

Article XV. The sanctions mentioned in articles 209, 210, 211, 212 and 213 of Title V of Book II of the penal code on association and instigation to commit crimes will be from 1 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Article XVI. This decree goes into effect upon its publication and suspends legal dispositions to the contrary.

Communicate and implement.

Dated in Bogota, special district, on 6 September 1978.

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the republic; Minister of Government German Zea Hernandez; acting Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Borda Mendoza; Minister of Justice Hugo Escobar Sierra; Minister of Finance and Public Credit Jaime Garcia Parra; Minister of National Defense Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva; Minister of Agriculture German Bula Hoyos; Minister of Labor and Social Security Rodrigo Marin Bernal; Minister of Health Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar; Minister of Economic Development Gilberto Echeverry Mejia; Minister of Mines and Energy Alberto Vasquez Restreop; Minister of National Education Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo; Minister of Commications Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa; Minister of Public Works and Transport Enrique Vargas Ramirez; Chief of the Presidential Administrative Department Alvaro Perez (Bique).

Bar Association Opposition

PA072037Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The Association of Criminal Lawyers of Bogota and Cundinamraca announced today that it will file suit with the Supreme Court of Justice against the security statute promulgated by the national government last night.

Antonio Jose Cantino, president of the organization, said that the decree will be challenged because its wording contains certain legal defects that make some of its provisions unfeasible.

Cantino said that in some ways the statute contradicts the law, which makes it ambiguous and difficult to enforce.

Economic Associations' Support

PA072038Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Economic associations today extended to the government enthusiastic support for the measures planned within the security statute and expressed their pleasure over what they described as a favorable climate that will guarantee investment in the country while simultaneously preserving public peace.

A poll conducted by Radio Sucesos RCN among the most prominent spokesmen for the country's economic and financial institutions revealed general support for the provisions announced by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Alfonso Suarez Fajardo, president of the National Association of the Plastics Industry, said that these measures are positive guarantees for all Colombians and will guarantee a climate of confidence in the institutions of the republic.

The National Exporters Association, ANALDEX, which is headed by Alfonso Rojas, told RCN that the security statute is just what the country was waiting for to achieve tranquillity.

Labor Confederation Condemnation

PA080344Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--General Labor Confederation President Victor Baena Lopez severely assessed the national security decree today, stating that the measure erases and suffocates all the people's struggles and accomplishments. The Christian Democratic Labor Central's leader said that before adopting public order measures to curb crime, the chief of state should have tried to solve the problems that cause insecurity--unemployment, poor health, a lack of housing and simply pay for the labor force. Victor Baena Lopez reiterated that the decree eliminates any possibility of struggle by organized labor.

DAS CHIEF ABRUPTLY DISMISSES TEN OFFICIALS

PA072112Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Ten officials of the Administrative Department of Security--DAS--were suddenly dismissed from their posts today. For the time being, no explanation has been given for DAS Chief Rafael Poveda Alfonso's decision.

Those affected by the drastic measure were professional specialists or general investigation inspectors.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Bogota--At noon today President Turbay Ayala received the credentials of the new Israeli ambassador, Eliahu Baraka. Approximately 30 minutes later the president met with the new Chilean ambassador to Colombia, Eduardo Cisternas, who also presented his credentials. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 78 PA]

FINANCE SECRETARY IBARRA CITES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

PA080021Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Durango, Mexico--The goal of 5-percent annual growth of the gross national revenue will be reached and probably surpassed, according to Finance Secretary Ibarra Munoz. He announced that the most critical phase of the Mexican economic situation has been overcome. He added that the fiscal measures will not discourage employment, savings or investments. He said that public spending has been kept within the planned limits, as was the government deficit, the financing of which has been completely noninflationary.

He said that according to the latest figures, tax collection has increased by 35 percent without raising the rates. This was accomplished merely by seeking better compliance from taxpayers. He said that within the programs authorized by congress, the country has not exceeded the planned foreign or domestic indebtedness, programs or schedules. He said that at the end of the first 6 months the growth of the foreign debt was of $1.3 billion out of a total of $3 billion. [Sentence as heard]

He added that the government is advancing in its task of eliminating government institutions and organizations to reduce the bureaucracy and increase productivity. We are obtaining a favorable balance, he said in one of the government palace halls.

He also said that the collection of revenue has increased and that the foreign debt situation has improved substantially. He added that production structures had shown important advances. He said that investments in energy programs have begun to bear fruit rapidly and that petroleum exports have increased by 170 percent. He added that electric power production has advanced considerably and that production of capital goods has strengthened.

The secretary said that there had been a meaningful increase in public and private spending and in the demand for credit.

MEXICO TO PURCHASE SOVIET PLANES FOR DOMESTIC USE

PA071815Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Mexico will purchase Soviet minijets that are capable of carrying 40 passengers and flying at 150 km per hour for use in flights to all the towns in south and southeast Mexico that currently are practically isolated, for example, Pochutla, Puerto Angel, Pinotepa and other towns in the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas and Quintana Rio.

A statement to this effect was made yesterday by [name indistinct] the director general of Aerolineas S.A., formerly the head of civil aeronautics, before his departure for the USSR, where he will visit the state enterprises that will supply Mexico with the aforementioned aircraft. Mexican technicians believe the aircraft will solve the air transportation problems faced by many of Mexico's small towns which lack good airports.

The Soviet minijets are reportedly appropriate for use on short landing strips, have almost no need for support services and could be used in towns with small airports that require air service to expedite their commercial transactions.

For example, the Soviet aircraft would make a trip between Pochutla, (?in) Oaxaca, and the federal district in 1 and 1/2 hours. They would thereby connect thousands of farmers who produce coffee, fruits, corn, sugar, seafood and handicrafts with the centers of consumption.

OLADE SECRETARY CALLS FOR EXPANDED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PA0719344Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (AFP)--The Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] must increase its assistance to medium and long-term projects in the area's most underprivileged countries, Gustavo Rodriguez Elizarraras, OLADE's new secretary general, said here today.

Among these countries, which favor the creation of nonconventional energy sources, he cited those of the Caribbean and Central America.

Speaking at the end of the ninth OLADE meeting held here, Rodriguez said that since OLADE's main function is to rationalize and promote better use of energy products, its efforts will be geared toward finding substitutes for hydrocarbons, such as geothermal energy in Central America.

Rodriguez also stressed that efforts will be made to develop low-cost solar energy, mainly in the Caribbean area, which is very sunny, and in rural areas, which are always the most underpriviledged.

As for the creation of the common financial body to increase and diversify energy sources on the subcontinent that will begin operations in January 1980 with initial capital of $5 million, Rodriguez said that it is an "extremely important" step for OLADE's future.

This body will allow small countries which have no access to the funds of large bodies like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank "to obtain the capital required for their projects," Rodriguez explained.

He viewed as a plausible explanation of Brazil's and Venezuela's negative and abstaining votes the fact that both enjoy the benefit of large international credits. "The only thing is that this is not the case with Bolivia and Haiti, for example. For these countires, the joint financial body will be beneficial," he said.

The joint financing will make it possible to take advantage of Latin America's "huge energy resources," he said, because some 20 percent of the region's subsoil is rich in hydrocarbons "which we have not been able to exploit because of a lack of capital."

Concluding, Rodriguez reiterated the general opinion of OLADE members stated earlier at the ninth meeting that the subcontinent "will save the world" from the energy crisis in the next decade "if it maintains its common front" in that field.

ARISTIDES ROYO INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PA071904Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 78 PA

[News conference held by presidential candidate Dr Aristides Royo on 6 September 1978 in his office at the National Lottery Building in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Royo, within the overall program in which you proposed a government of continuity with change [as heard] and in the context of Panama's economy, how do you view the role of private enterprise regarding the challenge of the country's development?

[Answer] I think it has to be a very important role because we believe that private enterprise must accept a challenge, the challenge imposed by our country's own economic conditions, our geographic situation and the status of an international financial center and the challenge of developing and using our natural resources, within a climate of coexistence between private enterprise and the state. We feel that Panamanian entrepreneur means a person who undertakes actions--should play a major role.

[Question] Dr Royo, during Maying Correa's "Edicion Especial" program, Jose Octavio Huertas, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, defended you against accusations that you are a communist or leftist. How do you view yourself?

[Answer] I would say that I view myself as a Panamanian. I think that what should most concern Panamanians is that a climate of respect for ideas exists in our country, a climate of freedom to express views. I am not a communist. I am not a communist because I have never belonged to a communist party or any type of communist organization and I am not a communist because, as I just said in answer to a previous question, I believe in the role of private enterprise. I also believe in social justice. I also believe that the role of the state, as it was in the last century's liberal era, as a mere police or supervisory entity is over. I also think that not just the state or public officials can think this way. We believe that businessmen have also advanced a lot and today one finds an international businessman and a Panamanian businessman who think progressively. I must also mention here that the incidents taking place in other countries--where workers set fire to a factory, where every time there is a strike armed policemen have to go out to repress workers--do not happen in our country because we also believe in a policy of dialog, talks between the state and private business, talks between the state and workers and--why not?--talks between management and workers.

[Question] How do you view the role of the Panamanian church in our country's development process and its participation in politics, social affairs and the education of our people?

[Answer] I think we have a very revolutionary church in our country, a church that is very much concerned about everything that is taking place around it. It is no longer a church that cares as it used to solely about the salvation of souls, of man. It is a church that cares about the poverty-stricken. It is a church that cares about social justice. Therefore, the old thesis "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's," no longer pertains. Without exchanging roles and having Caesar become God or vice versa, I think the church does have a major role to play not only in education but in every human endeavor, in every undertaking. Whenever injustice may be committed in a country I think the church has to raise its voice, speak up. Thus, I am one of those who have not condemned the pastoral letter because I feel that a pastoral letter must be complete, must talk about the political situation that the country is experiencing and the international situation.

I know Msgr McGrath has not said so but I am obligated to say so here. One of the organizations which most helped our country with the Torrijos-Carter treaties was the church.

[Question] Dr Royo, on Friday, when General Torrijos announced your nomination, he said something else which is also very interesting: that the president would rule with full power; in other words, there would not be a chief of state and a chief of government. General Torrijos also left the door open when he said he will abide by what the assembly of representatives decides. Thus, my question is: It seems that there are differences of opinion within the assembly of representatives regarding your nomination, regarding the disappearance of Chief of Government Torrijos from the political scene, to put it that way. In the event that a constitutional amendment establishes the chief of government's office and it again falls on General Torrijos, would you accept the presidential nomination without full powers? In other words, would you just be a chief of state? Also, if this does not happen and you do become president with full powers, how will the functions of the National Guard be specified under your administration?

[Answer] I think that to answer this question one must refer to General Torrijos' personality. He told me and de la Espriella that during this transition, this democratization period, this openness that has taken place, the posts of president and vice president must have the powers, the functions that the constitution and the law set forth. Why? Because he feels that the special powers that the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives bestowed upon him were transitory. They were granted to him for 6 years, but it is time our presidential system, with full powers, returns to its normal course, its original function, to constitutional and legal rule. General Torrijos' respect for this institution, his acceptance of those powers, aware that he would administer them well and would rule through a consensus...I think he has carried that out very well. I think he does not want to be chief of government. He does not want to have any kind of presidential or vice presidential duties.

Concerning your question as to what would happen if General Torrijos became chief of government and assumed full power, I would say that in that case there would be no need to have a president and vice president of the republic. If this country is going to have a president and vice president, it is because they are going to have functions to carry out--and this is not just my own thinking; it is the thinking voiced by General Torrijos himself and his General Staff.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to say that General Torrijos has been very serious. He is a serious man and he was serious about what he did on Friday when he announced our nomination. He does not want to have any kind of power [atribuciones]. But I also want to say that General Torrijos will not renounce leadership of this country, leadership of this process, after 11 October; he will continue to be the guide, political leader of this government and this country. He could not renounce that even if he wanted to. We are going to rule. We are going to administer this country, but in General Torrijos we have a major source of guidance.

This means, to answer the second part of your question, that the National Guard will have a very clear role: overseer of the process. The National Guard, as a public force, will coordinate its work with the other state branches, as the constitution stipulates, but within the duties that the constitution and laws establish. The legislative branch has another mission, to legislate; the judiciary branch, to mete out justice and the National Guard, to defend the lives and property of the citizens and watch over our country.

[Question] Dr Royo, there has been talk throughout this process of political reforms on the need for more consultation on the laws, truer and more effective separation of state powers. How do you view the makeup of the new legislative branch, or how will laws be enacted in the future in Panama? And what about relations between the executive branch and the judiciary branch and the executive branch and the National Guard?

[Answer] All right. Concerning the first part of your question, I would say the following: that lawmaking should be a consultative process as a constitutional principle, which is now entrusted to the National Legislation Council but which should be in the hands of the legislative branch. In all seriousness, we propose a legislative branch that is completely independent of the executive branch but in harmonious cooperation with it, as the constitution sets forth. We are proposing that the executive branch no longer legislate in this country; that there be a legislative branch, a legislative assembly. Most likely, it will be the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives setting up a standing commission to legislate and it will be they, representatives elected through popular and direct vote, as they were on 6 August, who make the laws in our country. It will not be the National Legislation Council, the ministers, the president and vice president or anybody in the executive branch who makes laws in Panama. We have the legislative branch.

Today the Corregimiento Assembly, under the current constitution, has few legislative powers. We want it to have much more widespread powers to make laws in Panama.

I would define the relationship among the executive, legislative and judiciary branches--naturally independent but in harmonious cooperation--and the National Guard in just a few words: the most profound respect for the others in each of the institutions.

[Question] Will your government be a party government by the PRD [presumably Democratic Revolutionary Party], or will other political groups be admitted into it? And will there be international policy changes?

[Answer] I repeat: It is not my government. But I point out that we do not plan to undertake a party government by the PRD. The government will be the government. It will be composed as a government, but not by the PRD Party, first of all, because there is a committee to organize it, but the PRD does not yet exist. The PRD is being organized and it will be one among other parties. I want to say this very honestly: We plan to choose men. If we reach the presidency, we do not plan to undertake a party government after 11 October 1978. We will choose people for what they are worth, for what they represent, for the love they have for their country and the efficiency that they can demonstrate in the performance of their duties.

Concerning changes in international policy, I think our government has made many, very great accomplishments. Right now, I do not foresee substantial changes. The only international policy changes that may take place, I think, will be outlined by the international situation itself, which is never stable and always changing. Therefore, our policy, which has been flexible, will continue to be flexible. Respect and friendship for all nations which have respect and friendship for us and a great sense of dignity in handling international relations--I think this will be the thrust of our country.

[Question] Will your administration continue with full openness toward democracy, full freedom and full use of citizens' guarantees and political and civil rights?

[Answer] I think sufficient indications of this openness toward democracy have been given by General Torrijos not only when he repealed cabinet decrees 342 and 343, but also when he noted that he wanted to step down as chief of government and turn power over to civilians, when ample discussions are starting with the political parties, when we are on the brink of preparing a law on political parties. I think these are sufficient, very reliable signs by General Torrijos, the National Guard General Staff and our government in general of this political democratization because it has long existed in our country in other areas. A country where there is no repression, no persecution and where there is peace that is envied by other countries is a country where all conditions have been prepared for democratic life, which will be substantially deepened in the next few years. We will, of course, play an important role in that.

Royo Visits General Staff

PA0800137 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Mario Adams telephone report]

[Text] Dr Aristides Royo and Ricardo de la Espriella, presidential and vice presidential candidates, visited the National Guard General Headquarters this morning to greet Deputy Commander in Chief Col Rodrigo Garcia Ramirez and the entire General Staff. Dr Royo said: I have always felt linked to the revolutionary process which began in October 1968 and, now that I have been recommended by General Torrijos for the presidency of the republic, I can tell you that there will be continuation in the revolutionary government. The leader of this process is still General Torrijos.

Dr Royo said that his visit to the guard headquarters resulted from his personal interest in conveying to the General Staff his gratitude and his desire to continue working for the continuation of this process.

In turn, vice presidential candidate Ricardo de la Espriella said: I thank you for the vote of confidence that General Torrijos placed in me. I ask you, as the brother and friend of yours that I have always felt, to help me succeed in public office, not to fail the Panamanian people or General Torrijos. I hope and trust that you will give us your support to abide by the tenets of this revolution.

After the brief remarks of the presidential candidates, Col Rodrigo Garcia Ramirez thanked Dr Royo and de la Espriella for their visit to his office on behalf of his fellow General Staff members, adding that they would know how to take up the country's reins in a positive fashion and they would have the National Guard's cooperation in that task. Lieutenant Colonels Florencio Flores, Ruben Dario Paredes, Manuel Antonio Noriega, Armando Bellido, Cecilio Fisher, Roberto Diaz Herrera, Manuel J. Arauz and Carlos Pedro Ayala were also present during the brief visit.

NICARAGUA

FSLN CALLS FOR GENERAL INSURRECTION

PA071754Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Sep (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) called for general insurrection here today and asked each citizen to become a sniper or a bomb thrower. The appeal was made by a Sandinist commando group which occupied a Managua radio station from where it urged the entire population to participate in a general struggle against the regime of Anastasio Somoza. The guerrillas forced the station's operators to transmit a communique from Sandinist Commander Henry Ruiz, who also asked every citizen to become a sniper or a bomb thrower. The radio operators were able to interrup the transmission of the guerrilla manifesto shortly before it ended.

The Sandinists accused the National Guard's top officers, including generals Gustavo Medina, of the Basic School of Infantry, and Gonzalo Evertzs, of preparing a feigned coup against President Somoza with the hidden purpose of reinforcing his position and keeping him in power.

While these events were taking place, between 0630 and 0730, several explosions were heard in the western sector of the city in the vicinity of the Managua international airport. There were reports that the army was engaged in artillery practice, but there were also rumors that the explosions were caused by bombs hurled by the opposition. In downtown Managua, military vehicles, some equipped with 30-caliber machineguns, controlled automobile and pedestrian traffic. Army units closed off a broad area in the southern part of the city where the main military installations and President Anastasio Somoza's offices are located. The spectacular military mobilization and uncertainty about the origin of the explosions heard in the morning increased the tension and considerably reduced movement in Managua, giving the capital the image of an empty city.

The general strike called 15 days ago by the opposition to overthrow the Somoza regime continues, practically paralyzing the nation's economic activities.

In Masaya, 30 km east of the capital, military patrols opened fire on the Salesian school run by Costa Rican, Panamanian, Salvadoran and Spanish priests following several homemade bomb explosions in the Indian community of Monimbo. The patrols aimed their weapons at all present, including the director, Father Jose Maria Pacheco, of Costa Rica. They then left without having injured anyone. But they greatly damaged the buildings.

'GROUP OF 12' MEMBER COMMENTS ON STRIKE

PA080006Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Special correspondent Guillermo Perez Verduzco interview in Managua with unidentified member of "Group of 12"--recorded]

[Text] [Perez Verduzco] We are going to interview probably one of the youngest members of the Group of 12. We are with him somewhere in Managua. Sir, what is the situation at this time concerning the national strike in the country?

[Answer] Well, you know the national strike is not only a business strike but a popular strike, including consumers, companies and the people in general. According to information received by us, we can say that in the interior of the country the strike is from 90 to 100 percent effective. In Managua in the last 4 days the strike has been 70 percent effective, including the most important industrial and commercial sectors. Yes, I would say that the strike is a success.

[Question] Sir, what is your personal situation? Do you consider yourself a political fugitive?

[Answer] You know that we returned to the country under difficult circumstances at the time the government had issued warrants for our arrest but which were suspended through national and international pressure. After our return to the country we started a popular mobilization, a mass mobilization in nine departments of the republic. We visited over 25 towns and we were acclaimed by large groups of people. When a command group of the Sandinist front attacked the National Palace, President Somoza said during a press conference that Commander Cero was receiving orders from us. You know that this statement was very serious; therefore, we have had to adopt certain precautions, steps also being taken by all political leaders in Nicaragua at this time. That is to say, I know I am in danger, but I have always used a phrase coined by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro: "Each person owns his own fears."

GOVERNMENT REMINDS COMPANIES OF DUTY TO WORKERS

PA071629Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Labor Ministry communique dated 6 Sep--read by announcer]

[Text] In response to requests made to this ministry by labor leaders and workers, we remind patrons or employers of the following:

1. That, pursuant to Article 15, Paragraph 7 of the labor code, they are obliged to pay their workers full wages for the period in which the workers are unable to work because of actions or decisions of the company.

In addition, patrons or employers are reminded that the wages must be paid in legal tender, it being emphatically forbidden to pay those wages in full or in part with merchandise, foodstuffs or other goods.

This is expressly covered by Article 72 of the labor code.

Pursuant to Article 1 on Christmas bonuses, published in Official Gazette No 119 of 1 June 1978, all patrons or employers are obliged to pay Christmas bonuses to their workers during the first 15 days of December of each year. It is the precise intention of the law, in this case, to make available to the worker the increased Christmas revenue during the period in which household expenses increase as a result of a universally recognized tradition.

Christmas bonuses for 1978 are calculated in proportion to the worker's period of service, dating from the time that the present law went into effect, in accordance with Article 9 of the law on Christmas bonuses.

In view of the aforementioned legal provisions it is not permitted, under any circumstances during the time when workers are inactive due to the action or decision of the patron or employer, for the latter to deduct from the worker's vacation or Christmas bonuses the wages which the worker should receive in full under the law. Also, the social benefits to which he is also entitled are not to be changed.

Sums paid as vacation or Christmas bonuses and merchandise or foodstuffs which the workers receive as part of their wages during the halt in activities decided upon by the company do not release the patron or employer from the obligation of paying the worker 100 percent of the sums due him in cash and on the dates prescribed by law.

GOVERNMENT SELLS FOODSTUFFS TO POPULATION

PA071622Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2339 GMT 6 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (LATIN)--Hundreds of Nicaraguans formed long lines yesterday and today in front of the offices of the National Institute of Commerce [INCEI] to buy foodstuffs offered by the government at base prices. Over 80 percent of business and industrial establishments have closed as a result of the general strike that began 13 days ago in Nicaragua. However, neighborhood grocery stores have remained open.

Progovernment radio stations charged yesterday that merchants who have not joined the strike against President Anastasio Somoza are engaging in profiteering and speculation in the sale of foodstuffs to the population.

INCEI trucks are taking foodstuffs to INCEI branches in neighborhoods while mayors in the interior have placed municipal buildings at INCEI's disposal for sales and protection purposes. Today, INCEI published a list of the products it is selling to the population, the places where they are being sold and the prices of corn, beans, rice, oil, vegetable oil, four, sugar, eggs and hams.

TROOPS BLOCK ROADS LEADING TO UNIVERSITY

PA071616Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1548 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Sep (LATIN)--National Guard troops this morning blocked the road leading to the Autonomous University of Managua [UNAM], where several bombs exploded, persons in the neighborhood have reported: Security contingents blocked the two avenues branching off the only road connecting the extensive UNAM campus with the rest of the city. No shooting was reported.

FATHER OF GUERRILLA 'DOS' NOT ARRESTED

PA071630Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 6 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Ramon Tellez Morales, father of "DOS"--a young female guerrilla who participated in the attack against the National Palace in this capital on 22 August--has not been arrested.

It was unofficially reported some days ago that Mr Tellez Morales was among the 200 persons arrested in Managua and other cities of the interior, but relatives of Mr Tellez Morales confirmed to this news agency (ACAN-EFE) today that the father of "Dos" (Dora Maria Tellez) is absolutely free.

A relative of Tellez Morales has stated that "so far Mr Tellez Morales has not been bothered by any authority." "Dos" father lives in Colonial Los Robles, a Managua suburb.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

FL071202Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Sep 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] The domestic and foreign policies of the Washington government--which proclaims itself paladin of human rights--are characterized by the violation of those same rights it claims to defend. The existence of hundreds of political prisoners, discrimination of every type, activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intellegence Agency against citizens, the extent of exploitation of workers, the high unemployment rate and the calamities being endured by the people are tangible examples of human rights violations by the North American government.

On the international scene, the U.S. administration--with its escalated arms race, plundering wars, interventionist and agrressive policy against nations and assistance to the world's most reactionary regimes--shows the falsehood of its hypocritical appeals for respect for what it is incapable of respecting.

Racial discrimination is a very obvious example of how human rights are violated in the United States. Blacks represent only 11 percent of the total U.S. population. However, 40 percent of the inmates in federal prisons belong to this racial minority. Forty-seven percent of the persons sentenced to death by North American justice are black, who in many cases, like John Harris, have been charged with criminal acts they have not committed. Thus, racism is manifested with impunity in the judicial farce.

It is well known that racist organizations operate freely in the United States. An example is the Ku Klux Klan, which commits all types of crimes and abuses with full official authorization or at least with the tacit concurrence of authorities.

As demonstrated during the recent investigation of the assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, the FBI and Yankee government officials were implicated in the assassination.

Many blacks are confined to North American federal prisons. They include the Wilmington 10, who have been imprisoned for 10 years, large numbers of Indians sentenced in nearly 130 trials that were conducted in the wake of the protest at Wounded Knee, and many Latin Americans. A salient case is that of Puerto Rican prisoners, including the four pro-independence patriots who have been imprisoned since the 1950's and today are considered the continent's oldest political prisoners.

Rulers have no moral authority to proclaim themselves defenders of human rights in a society where man is discriminated against for his racial or social origin in every aspect of life, ranging from health and education to employment and political rights. As Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca recently declared at Geneva's world conference against racism, in the United States--in contrast with its consumer society--there is the accusing reality of the exterminated Indian, the black victim of discrimination, the prostituted woman, and humiliation, contempt for and exploitation of large numbers of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Latin America.

VISIT OF SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ ANNOUNCED

FL071113Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Spanish Government Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez will make an official visit to our country on 9 and 10 September in response to an invitation from Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro. Suarez will be accompanied by Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre and other top officials of the Spanish Government.

ANGOLAN MINISTER VIEWS HIGH RISES, HIGHWAY

FL071617Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Manuel Rezende de Oliveira, construction and housing minister of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday toured the areas of highrise buildings and prefabricated installations in Plaza municipality. Along with his entourage, which includes five national directors and three provincial chiefs, Rezende de Oliveira also visited sections of the national turnpike and the Escaleras de Jaruco tourist complex.

RAUL ROA MEETS WITH FRG'S WALTER SCHEEL

FL071956Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1533 GMT 7 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuban National Assembly Vice President Raul Roa has met in Bonn with FRG President Walter Scheel. Scheel and Roa discussed general topics and topics of interest to the two countries during the reception which was held last night by the FRG Government for delegations participating in the 65th world interparliamentary conference.

In addition, Roa and his entourage had a long discussion with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in an atmosphere which was called very cordial. Tomorrow, the Cuban interparliamentary delegation will be received by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Klaus von Dohnanyi, and they will attend a luncheon given by the Social Democratic Party for the parliamentarians.

ECUADOR

ELECTORAL COURT THREATENS COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION

PA071936Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Antonio Baquero de la Calle, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, hinted at the possibility of a collective resignation of the members of the top electoral organization. The official comment was made yesterday when Dr Baquero de la Calle spoke to news media and analyzed the critical situation that arose at the legislative palace on Tuesday afternoon. We are willing to accomplish our mission, but if we are not permitted to do it, we are superfluous, the president of the supreme tribunal said.

LIBERAL PARTY LEADER DENOUNCES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA071926Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Quito--Pedro Jose Arteta, acting national director of the Liberal Party, expanded his charges of foreign intervention in the Ecuadorean political process, stating that his charges of intervention by U.S. Embassy officials in Ecuadorean politics is based on the "los Pica Piedras" column published by EL TIEMPO.

He added that this was not the only foreign intervention of Italian and German Christian Democracy, referring to the alleged connections between the Christian Democratic parties of those two countries and Ecuadorean Christian Democracy and the support which the Ecuadorean party receives from the Italians and Germans. The Ecuadorean Christian Democratic Party supported the presidential candidacy of Jaime Roldos, winner of the first electoral round.

Arteta also implied that there are ties between Ecuadorean Christian Democracy and extreme leftwing groups, a claim which continues to be successfully exploited despite the development of the Ecuadorean people's political awareness. Following is an excerpt of Arteta's statement: [Begin recording] I must say that there are several types of foreign intervention in Ecuador which one way or another have exerted pressure on the nation's internal politics. The charges are many in this respect when referring to the Soviet Union, communism and so forth. What is not mentioned, however, is the intervention of German and Italian Christian Democracy.

I have also referred to the excessive participation of some U.S. Embassy officials in attempts to obtain closely guarded information on Ecuadorean political activities.

[Question] In view of the seriousness of your charges, could you offer the public supporting evidence?

[Answer] I said it yesterday, and I repeat it today: Evidence of that is [words indistinct] the authors of the "Los Pica Piedras" column appearing in EL TIEMPO as well as other serious articles in the same newspapers [words indistinct]. The other instances of intervention are public knowledge. I will explain on another occasion what, in my opinion, these cases of intervention consist of.

I would like to say to the Ecuadorean people on this occasion that Ecuador and the political sectors must defend our autonomy, our independence, our sovereignty and our own freedom to govern ourselves, in the fullest sense of the word. [end recording]

HAITI

PRESIDENT DUVALIER ORDERS RETIREMENT OF CHIEF OF STAFF

WA072113Y London REUTER in English 2011 GMT 7 Sep 78 WA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Sep, REUTER--Haiti's Life-President Jean-Claude Duvalier has ordered the retirement of the chief and deputy chief of staff of the armed forces and suspended or forced into retirement other army officers.

No reason was given for the changes announced in a presidential decree last night.

The chief of staff, General Jean-Baptiste Hilaire, was replaced by Lieutenant-General Roger Saint-Albin and his deputy, Brigadier-General Frederic Arty, by Brigadier-General Pierre Hyppolite.

General Hilaire was made chief of staff five years ago when his predecessor, General Claude Raymond, was sent off to Spain as Haiti's ambassador.

JAMAICA

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS EXTENDED FOR 30 DAYS

FL061355Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The island-wide ban on public meetings and public marches has again been extended by an order issued under Section 14 of the public order act by the Hon. Howard Cooke, acting minister of national security.

The order, which is valid for 30 days, took effect on Thursday and prohibits all public meetings and all public marches in and throughout the island, except where a permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the public order act.

FOUR KILLED, EIGHT WOUNDED IN 'SECURITY OPERATION'

FL071641Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Initial reports from the police say four men have been killed and eight wounded in a major security operation in the [word indistinct] region of eastern Kingston. The reports say eight firearms have also been recovered. A police spokesman said 50 policemen from several parts of the corporate area participated in the operation which began at midnight last night. The police spokesman said a full report on the operation is to be issued by the commissioner's office later today.

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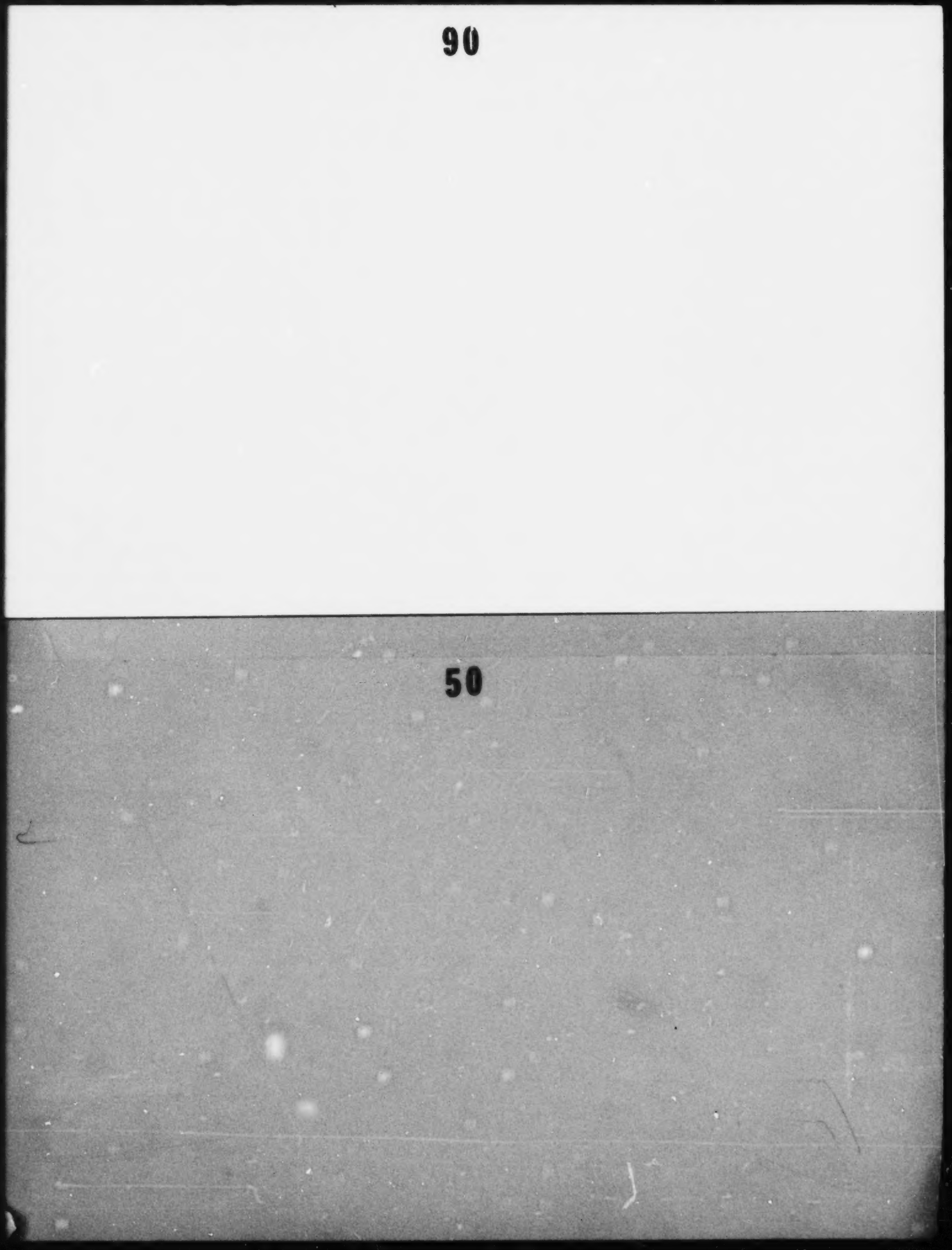
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